

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow.

NUMBER 4100.

## ANOTHER REPORT CALLS SWARTZELL "LACKING IN TACT"

Business Men's Association Thinks Him Unfit.

## FRICTION HURT SCHOOL

Contented That School's Interests Are Paramount to Individual's.

That the interests of a school are paramount to those of any individual is in substance the conclusion of the report of the committee selected by the Business Men's Association to investigate the Swartzell-Eastern High School affair, which was made public this morning by the Board of Education.

The committee went into every detail of the controversy, and from the evidence adduced has established the fact that Mr. Swartzell is lacking in tact, and that he has not the faculty of governing without constant friction. This, the committee reports, cannot but result in the absolute lack of harmony between the principal and teachers and their students.

Many of the complaints that have been made against Mr. Swartzell, the committee considered as trivial, yet "it was established beyond question," cites the report, "that his attitude toward his pupils was that of antagonism rather than of helpfulness, of a commander rather than a guide, and of rebuff rather than of good fellowship."

This, the committee considered, was not helpful to the conduct of a school that requires direct and positive conditions which are now existing demand correction.

**Findings Adopted.**

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Business Men's Association, held yesterday afternoon, the report, its findings and recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Many of the directors, however, were of the opinion that while the findings were impartial, the report as a whole was not such, as the recommendations were not strong or explicit enough in comparison with the findings. It was, however, adopted as submitted, and upon a motion of the president of the association, James F. Oyster, it was forwarded to the Board of Education.

The question of Mr. Swartzell's action in declining to appear before the committee was discussed at length and the majority of the members of the association at yesterday's meeting expressed the opinion that, by declining to appear before the committee as a witness to state his side of the case, Mr. Swartzell showed a decided weakness.

**Gordon Is Silent.**

Mr. Gordon this morning declined to comment on the findings or recommendations of the report, as it is expected that it will come up for a hearing before the board at its next meeting. The report follows:

**Committee Report.**

Washington, D. C., August 28, 1905.

To the President of the Business Men's Association:

Sir:—The committee on schools of the Business Men's Association, which was requested to investigate the "Eastern High School controversy," begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee at the outset invited Prof. M. F. F. Swartzell, principal of the Eastern High School, to attend its meetings. He courteously declined the invitation, by the following letter:

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1905.

"Secretary of the School Committee of the Business Men's Association:—Dear Sir:—Four communications of the next meeting of a committee of the Business Men's Association, engaged in investigating what it designates as the 'Eastern High School controversy,' is just received. In reply, I beg to say that, as an appointee of the board of education, I cannot consider myself at liberty to participate in any investigation of school affairs held or ordered by it, and with which it is not in privacy. I am most willing at any time to contribute any and all information in my command relating to the high school, upon its request or by its direction. I think that the board of education, will not fail to recognize the propriety of my appearing or assuming to take part in any investigation."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

Generally fair weather with moderate temperatures prevails east of the Mississippi. In the northern Rocky mountain region and the upper Missouri valley there has been a fall in temperature and light frosts are reported in Wyoming. No rain of consequence has fallen, except in Michigan, Wisconsin, northern Minnesota, northern Indiana, and northern Illinois.

For tonight and Saturday showers are probable in the lower part of the New England, also in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperatures will not change materially, although there will be a slight rise in the lower lake region, New York, and western New England.

**TEMPERATURE.**

9	70
12	72
1	81

**DOWNTOWN.**

(Registered Atlee's Standard Thermometer.)	
9	72
12	74
1	84

**THE SUN.**

Sun sets today	6:23
Sun rises tomorrow	6:29

**TIDE TABLE.**

Low tide today	3:22 a.m.
High tide today	9:17 p.m.
Low tide tomorrow	4:14 a.m.
High tide tomorrow	10:05 a.m., 10:29 p.m.

## AGAIN IN POLITICAL FIELD



RICHARD F. PETTIGREW, Former Senator Who Is Resuming Active Part in South Dakota Affairs After Several Years' Retirement.

## SOUTH DAKOTA HAS BITTER POLITICS

The Gamble-Kittredge Feud Grows Hotter.

## MEANS DEATH FOR ONE

Gamble Declares Kittredge in Alliance With Railroads to Help Them Control Senate.

The split in the Republican party of South Dakota promises soon to develop into another feud as bitter in its way as some of the others in recent years in which State leadership has been contested from Senate seats. South Dakota's war between McLaurin and Tillman, or Wisconsin's struggle between Spooner and La Follette, were never more determined than the South Dakota fight between Gamble and Kittredge has become in its opening weeks.

It is recognized now that the only possible outcome of the contest between the two Senatorial colleagues from South Dakota is the annihilation of one or the other of them. If Kittredge wins he will be the czar of the State; if he loses, he will be driven out of politics, out of the Senate, and back to his practice as the chief railroad lawyer of the State.

Senator Gamble has issued a formal interview, according to dispatches from South Dakota, in which he declares that Kittredge is in alliance with the railroad interests, his purpose being to help them secure control of the Senate in order to prevent railroad legislation. The real animus of the opposition to him, he declares, is Senator Gamble, who stands squarely with the President in support of such legislation.

**Gamble's Frank Bid.**

In this authorized statement, Senator Gamble frankly bids for the support of the anti-machine Republicans of the State. Coe L. Crawford, leader of this latter element, recently declared that Gamble could have this support if he would declare himself squarely and unequivocally with them.

Gamble had been playing politics down to that time; he had been keeping in the good graces of the Kittredge machine as well as possible, and at the same time avoiding the suspicion of opposing the President's railroad program. The result was that he was not very strong with either side.

Such a policy could not long continue. Gamble was forced by the announcement of Representative Martin's candidacy for the Senate to line himself up, and, as Kittredge was plainly back of Martin, Gamble was forced over to the other side. It was not a new position for the Yankton Senator to occupy, for he had been a Republican, and the railroads the first time he was chosen Senator. At that time he was elected over Pettigrew, silver Republican, Populist, and Fusionist; now he has Pettigrew as one of his chief supporters.

**Pettigrew's Return.**

The return of Pettigrew to activity and prominence in Republican politics in the West is an event of more than casual significance. He is far and away the most striking personality in South Dakota. He was one of the fathers of the State, and is today, though out of office, as he has been for twenty years, its first citizen.

He has made and lost two or three fortunes, and is in possession of a very comfortable one at this time. He was a State boss before he became Senator; he was a State boss as a Republican, and afterward, having "flipped" on the silver question, was elected as a Fusionist. He was one of the bolters from the convention at St. Louis in 1886.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

## HER HOME WAS NOT A HELL ON EARTH, SAYS ARMY WIFE

Claims Captain Taggart Never Told Her So at Leavenworth

## BRIGHT AND BRIEF

Frankly Admits That She Cabled Her Husband at Manila.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Taggart entered the courtroom alone this morning. A white waist and black skirt was worn by the defendant. She walked slowly and thoughtfully up the stairs leading to the court. In one hand she carried her black hat by the string. This hat has been worn by Mrs. Taggart on all except one of the days of the trial. She entered the court before any of her attorneys, and sat at a table where she unrolled a bundle of closely-written pages containing her testimony of yesterday.

Mrs. Taggart's sister, Mrs. Shields, is her unofficial stenographer. She puts down the testimony of Mrs. Taggart in a rapid hand. The witness generally glances over the questions and her answers during recesses, or when she has a little spare time in the courtroom.

"Our home at Fort Leavenworth was not a hell on earth, as the captain made it out to be. It cannot be that he ever thought so. He never told me so. These were the first words of Mrs. Grace Taggart upon the witness stand today in answer to a question from Attorney Stirling.

"Mrs. Taggart is as bright and as brief as any time during her examination. She left her hat on her attorney's table as she mounted the stand this morning. A mass of beautiful chestnut brown hair, prettily arranged, added greatly to the attraction of the witness.

## Because of Miner.

"So you say that you were never told by Captain Taggart at Fort Leavenworth that because of your intimacy with Miner and Fortescue, his home was becoming a hell on earth?"

"Captain Taggart never told me that."

"Mrs. Taggart, while you lived at Ottaville, did you send a cablegram to Captain Taggart?"

"I sent a cablegram to the captain at Manila."

"Then did you cable some one in Europe to meet you at some place in Indiana?"

An objection was interposed by Mr. Smyser, who said Captain Taggart's attorneys were wandering around aimlessly.

"They are just talking each other like men who are lost in the woods," he said. The objection was sustained.

## Taught Her Children.

That she has not been going to church in Wooster for some time, she tried to be a good mother to the Taggart boys and that she has taught them to pray for their father is the testimony of Mrs. Taggart. Her home life in Wooster was principally dwelt upon by Mr. Stirling during the morning.

"Do you mean to say that you have knelt at your bedside at the side of those children and prayed with them?"

"I have," said Mrs. Taggart.

"Did you ever teach those boys to pray for their father?" said Mr. Stirling.

"I have," said Mrs. Taggart.

Mrs. Taggart was asked if she ever sent a cablegram to Captain Taggart about the divorce suit. She said she had not.

## Went to Silver Lake.

"Since you have lived in Wooster, I believe you took an excursion to Silver Lake?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long were you there?"

"All day; I went with Dr. and Mrs. Stauffer, of Wooster."

This examination was objected to, and further questions on the subject were tabooed.

The question now before the jury had led up to an incident which the plaintiff has several times tried to introduce at this trial. Allegations implicating a son of Dr. Stauffer are made by the plaintiff, but a petition naming young Stauffer as a co-respondent having been refused by Judge Eason, he will not allow testimony on the subject to be introduced.

It was a fact that she never pretended to attend church until she came to Wooster, and commenced to attend St. Andrew's church, she said she had always attended church when she lived near one and was able to go. It is not a fact that she has been going to church in Wooster just for the effect it would create in your favor at this trial.

"No, sir; that is utterly false."

## QUANTRELL RAIDERS MAY BE PROSECUTED

LAWRENCE, Mo., Sept. 1.—There is a movement growing out of the annual Quantrell raiders' reunion, held in Independence, Mo., to have the men who were indicted for the raid brought here for trial.

## \$6.00 Seashore Excursions.

Pennsylvania Railroad will have on sale every Friday and Saturday, commencing June 23, round trip tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, or Sea Isle City, good to return until the following Tuesday, at \$6.00. Atlantic City tickets are good via the Delaware River Bridge.—Adv.

## FRENCH ENGINEERS WHO WILL LEND THEIR AID IN BUILDING THE BIG ISTHMIAN CANAL



ADOLPHE GUERARD

## CRISIS REACHED ALONG THE CANAL

Governor Magoon of Panama Zone Makes Statement.

## STARTLING REVELATIONS

Matter of Feeding People at Work in the Ditch a Serious Proposition.

A remarkable communication from Governor Magoon, of the Panama Canal zone, setting forth the incalculable difficulties under which the "ditch" work is being carried on, and explaining the critical situation in which the commission finds itself at this time, has been received in Washington. The letter presents phases of the practical situation as to organization, commissariat, relations with the Panama Republic, etc., which have never before been so frankly and freely set forth on official authority.

Governor Magoon on August 21 wrote to Don Ricardo Arias, a citizen of the Panama Republic, and was in answer to a letter received from that gentleman.

## Business Men Protest.

Don Arias had written to the governor, telling him that there was much protest among business interests in the zone against the determination of the commissioners to supply provisions direct to their employees and laborers.

The business men, who thus saw their business taken away from them and turned into a Government monopoly or something akin to it, believed that such a policy would result in widespread ruin to general business, disaster to the food for the zone population; such food had been a crop shortage; provisions could not be brought from South American ports because of the quarantine rules; but in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the interpreter of the Panama Canal railroad has been engaged to serve at the meetings, Capt. J. C. Oakes, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has been appointed secretary of the board.

## Sensational Statements.

Some of the statements made by Governor Magoon are decidedly sensational. After showing that the ordinary labor now employed is so inefficient that it is extremely expensive, he quotes Chief Engineer Wallace as saying: "This standard may be raised to a higher efficiency, and one way to make it more efficient is to see that the laborers are properly fed, which they are not today." "The supplies furnished by the native merchants and purveyors have reached such a point that many of our laborers are living practically on sugar cane, and have not the strength to do the work."

And in another part of his letter the governor quotes Chief Engineer Stevens, who has been on the zone only a few weeks, thus: "The success or failure of the present effort to build the canal will be written inside the next eighteen months."

Governor Magoon said that before it was decided to conduct the commissariat under the commission, and to supply direct to the employees, every effort was made to secure an adequate amount of provisions at fair prices. The Panama government refused to supply the commissariat, and the commission, by agreement of the Government, the commissariat, the railroad and steamship lines reduced freights 50 per cent; by agreement of the Government, the commissariat, the railroad and steamship lines reduced freights 50 per cent; by agreement of the Government, the commissariat, the railroad and steamship lines reduced freights 50 per cent.

## Famous Frenchmen Here To Help Canal Engineers

France's active interest in the construction of the Panama canal is indicated in the presence here of two of the most distinguished engineers of that country as members of the consulting board of engineers of the Canal Commission which met today in Washington.

The French government, in view of its close connection with the Panama canal project, dating back to the time of De Lesseps, was invited to appoint two representatives. This gives her a larger representation than England, Germany or the Netherlands, each of whom has one delegate.

Edouard M. Quélennec and Adolphe Guérard are the two French engineers

THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME WITH THE HOMEGOERS

PRICE ONE CENT.

## ARMISTICE SIGNED BY THE ENVOYS; HOSTILITIES END

Precepts of Proclamation Will Go Into Effect at Once.

## CANNOT REACH MIKADO

Cables to Japan Are Not Working—Peace News Held Up.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 1.—The armistice proclamation has just been signed.

The envoys finished this work here at the Hotel Wentworth without the formality of a special meeting at the navy yard. The facts will be cabled to General Linevitch and Marshal Oyama at once.

The formal announcement was made this morning that a message has been received from the Emperor of Japan giving his consent and approval to the peace terms and agreeing to an armistice.

## Japan Cable Not Working.

Yet history may repeat itself. The armistice proclamation which has been signed here cannot be communicated to Japan. Word has been received here that neither cable to Japan is working. No messages from the envoys here can reach Tokyo today, according to the information given them by the cable company.

As the proclamation must be sent to the generals in the field by the Tokyo and St. Petersburg governments, Marshal Oyama cannot be officially informed of the declaration of truce. It will be recalled that Manila was captured after an armistice had been arranged between the United States and Spain. When General Wilson and the Spaniards at Orto, in Porto Rico, were arrayed in battle formation for the engagement of a messenger arrived with the news, the telegraph lines being down, and to go farther back in history, that of the battle of New Orleans was fought after peace had been declared.

It has been definitely decided that the envoys will be sent tomorrow to sign the protocol of last Tuesday's meeting and to read over the completed first draft of the treaty. It may be that they will take up the armistice question for discussion.

An engrossing clerk from the State Department has been sent for at the request of the envoys for the purpose of putting upon parchment in permanent form the treaty of peace.

## Attorneys Hard at Work.

It is possible that Prof. de Maartens and Mr. Denison will have finished their work before tonight, though this is not certain. It will take some little time for the envoys to pass upon the drafts. They are in close touch with the men who are doing the work, and a matter of fact the formal adoption of the treaty will be very much a matter of routine.

The work of engrossing the official copies will be begun as soon as the drafts. This must be most carefully done, and the copies will be signed by the envoys before the signatures of the envoys are appended and they become effective. This routine may carry the work out to the end of next Tuesday, but the best opinion now is that the peace treaty will be dated September 3, 1905, and that the formal signing will be at Portsmouth on that day. The probability is that Portsmouth will be the place, though the feeling of the envoys is still in some doubt. President Roosevelt, Oyster Bay should be selected, and it may be.

## Japanese Are Cautious.

The Japanese envoys are exhibiting a tendency toward unusual caution in the drawing up of the treaty. It is apparent that they propose to leave no opening for any future interpretation which might be contrary to the present understanding. When the convention is completed it will stand forth sharp, clear, and unmistakable. Their previous diplomatic dealings with the Russians have been such as to forewarn them of the dangers lurking in a loosely-drawn document.

While they realize that there is no intention on the part of the United States to take advantage of the place of signature, not so well satisfied of the justice and fair dealing of the United States, they are cautious in their action by declaring that they have been waiting a message officially confirming their action before taking up that work.

This protocol differs from the others in that, while envoys felt that their powers were sufficient, they declined to attach their signatures to this document until the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan had approved their course, and authorized the work to be done.

**Will Wait for Approval.**

When the first draft of the treaty is approved by the envoys it will be cabled to Tokyo and St. Petersburg. It may require two days in which to do this and receive advice from the home governments that the convention has met.

## \$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$2.25

Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday; tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and for return until Sunday night.—Adv.

## DR. G. A. RICHARDSON DIED THIS MORNING

Dr. G. A. Richardson, a prominent physician of Hyattsville, died early this morning at the home of his brother, Dr. W. S. Richardson, at Williamsport, Md. Dr. Richardson was 67 years of age. He was educated at Gettysburg College, and studied medicine at the Maryland Medical College. He practiced at Clear Spring, Md., for several years, after which he moved to Hyattsville, where, in partnership with Dr. Charles A. Smith, he has practiced with phenomenal success for eighteen years.

About a year ago Dr. Wells retired, and was succeeded by Dr. G. W. Lattimer.

The doctor is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Sarah Richardson, and one son, Louis W., who was engaged in the real estate business with his uncle, Louis D. Wise, until that gentleman's death.

He was the eldest of a large family, the surviving members of which are the Rev. A. F. Richardson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Richardson, of Williamsport, Md.; James Richardson and P. M. Richardson, both of Washington; Mrs. S. R. Weedy of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mrs. E. O. Hildebrand, of Hyattsville, Md.

The doctor was a member of the Church of the Reformation and a prominent Mason.